The Undergraduate.

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THE UNDERGRADUATE

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EDITORIALS.

THERE has been some hitch in transferring the editorial harness to the new incumbents. They have held back a little from taking it upon them, as if apprehensive of its toils. But once in harness their object is to further the efforts of their predecessors; to make the UNDERGRADUATE not only a good representative of those who are at present immediately connected with the college, but one worthy of all the associations of our Alma Mater. This includes a past beside which the present is inconsiderable. The accumulation of interest in the college's past is the first occasion for carrying on this paper, and it should be conducted with especial reference to that interest, and from alumni should look for its principal support. Our primary object is, not to give the paper merely a local interest, but to meet the desire of graduates for general information regarding the college's existence and personal news. We look to the alumni to co-operate with us, and by their support show their recognition of the paper's service.

IT may be asserted, we think, that Middlebury College has an unusually large proportion of eminent men among its graduates, and to us the explanation is not far to seek. First of all, its students have come of the good stuff of New England; it is from that stock spreading beyond the State limits into New York, that the institution has almost exclusively drawn its patronage. The hard conditions of agricultural life that have made New Englanders of such strong character extend their influence to the academic life of their sons. Especially, perhaps in Vermont, from whose small area the great share of this college's material has been drawn, the pressure of poor circumstances among farmers, from which class so many distinguished scholars and successful men have come, has been so great that a son has only gone to college when an exceeding love of learning has made him so appreciative of its opportunities as to improve them most. The comparative cheapness of living at this college has been a great attraction, and the advantages it has offered have been adequate.

Two cases in point, of present prominence, may be referred to. In the UNDERGRADUATE for January of this year, was a memorial of Henry N. Hudson of the class of '40. The keynote of his life was an intense love of books. The son of a poor farmer his poverty was an almost insuperable obstacle to his indulging his literary taste, but Middlebury college met his case, and his fame is reflected back to her. A parallel case is that of Henry Stevens, of the class of '42, an account of whose life is contained in this number. He too was a bibliophile, innately. Though very poor his strong taste dominated such difficulties, and this college did the good service of supplying his needs and satisfying and encouraging his tastes. Such men who have risen above circumstances, and whose extraordinary abilities alone have enabled them to mas ter them, Middlebury college may, we believe, pride

herself on having had entrusted to her charge in unusual number.

RECENTLY, in conversation, Col. Robert Ingersoll referred to his father's having graduated at Middlebury college about 1820. He said he had still the volume which his father received as valedictonian of his class. Sure enough, on looking in the catalogue, the name of John Ingersoll appears in the class of 1821 with the asterisk denoting clergyman, which so thickly marks the pages of classes of that period, that it would have saved ink to have marked the non-clergy, as the exceptions to the rule.

Col. Ingersoll speaking of the wonderful advance from his father's time to his, remarked that his father knew nothing of Shakspeare, his writings being religiously tabooed to all good people. It reflects on the benighted state of the puritanical blue-bloodism which prevailed then, and of which, let it be confessed with shame, this college was a nursery.

THE election of Prof. Ezra Brainerd rejoices us all, and we heartily thank the corporation for their choice. The sympathy and co-operation of students and faculty which will make his administration a success, has been shown in the recent slight difference of opinion. The kindness, patience, and great courtesy manifested by both, students and faculty, deserve great praise, and the feeling that we, president, faculty and students, are a brotherhood with a common aim and mutual interests has been manifested. That feeling is growing. It is a rainbow of promise.

THE kaleidoscope is an accomplished fact. To the alumni, we wish to say in regard to it, that this very statement means much. It is the harbinger of the summer of better days for our Alma Mater. To alumni and students, we say that we are compassed around by a great cloud of witnesses, and that Middlebury college rises or falls as the students here show a spirit of manliness or frivolity.

And now a steady advance *is* being made, and we ask you, oh ye alumni whose hearts are young when memory brings back the days spent in these old halls, to encourage our efforts. Though few in number, we aim to be equal with any; and in our efforts, we gain strength for the conflicts beyond these walls. The recognition by the alumni of the efforts we put forth here to make our institution attractive to the coming class will do great good, and stimulate such endeavors in the future. The kaleidoscope will be of great interest to all, and will come out in June.

CLOSELY following the election of our new president is the gratifying news, that of the promised $100.000; $80.000 has been secured. Our friends are awakening to new hopes and aspirations for us, and we all rejoice in the encouragement afforded by such evidences.

A DYNAMO machine for the science room is now under construction. It will produce the arc light. Prof. Brainerd Kellogg is the prime mover in securing this valuable apparatus for us. The machine will be ready for use the first of next year, perhaps sooner.

THE rumors of closing up the boarding house are happily without foundation, save in the imagination of one of the officers of the corporation. Its existence however depends on the conduct of those boarding there. It costs $300 a year to run it. This pays for the cooking, table furniture and repairs. This much comes out of the college funds or by private subscription. One gentleman in town contributes largely towards this fund. We are sorry to state that many seem forgetful of the claims that such liberality has on them. Instead of finding fault, remember that a little consideration that we are all mortal, and not made of gutta percha and steel, will help matters along greatly.

OUR college authorities have granted the request of the students, to have the hour of the afternoon recitation changed from four to three, so as to accommodate the base ball and tennis teams. In granting this request the faculty understand that the hours of the day until 4 p. m. will be scrupulously observed as study hours.

We notice that a few do not improve their time as they should, but in the main, the new hours are a great advantage. We do not think the ball team appreciates the responsibility upon their shoulders.

Mr. Ross works very hard to keep the boys at their work, and if the boys would only imitate him in the earnestness with which he works at the problem of getting the whole nine out to practice, at any given hour, we should not feel so doubtful of the issue of

the coming inter-collegiate games. We should like to see the team all at work every afternoon, from four to six, and we believe that such daily practice is the only way to success.

LITERARY.

REFLECTED PERSONALITY.

IT is a truth, old as the first responsible act of the first man, that the only reliable witnesses are works. The brain and head of man however are not automatic in their actions, giving day after day unvarying results. Whatever the work of one may be, he imparts to it involuntarily his own personality. The artist unwittingly looks out from his pictures; the musician's soul is betrayed by his compositions. The author is present in his printed thoughts as really as in his private meditations. Books that are worthy of being read cannot help showing their author's individuality; he himself can be traced on every page; nor is any branch of writing exempt. History, even, is not impersonal; no Tory could have written Macaulay's England. But personality, cause as it is, is also an effect, the direct, inevitable outgrowth of our environment. Environment, then, it follows, must be looked to as exceedingly prominent in the ultimate sources of things literary. To read a book is to hold communication with the mind that created it. That book may present certain unenviable phases, reflections of corresponding phases in its author's mental make-up. To refer its tendencies to the latter's personality is to deal with a half-truth. Why is that personality what it is? Has it not extenuation in a score of facts? He who reads for a higher purpose then, than simply to be amused, who seeks for a wider knowledge of truth, should know as much of his author as can possibly become his. No scrap of personal history but may have important bearings; a thorough knowledge of what has influenced a writer's character will often, by its revelations, throw a flood of light upon passages otherwise obscure. Men of genius do not intentionally thrust themselves upon our notice; they seek rather to remain concealed. We may consider ourselves fortunate therefore, if there are left within our reach the means of seeing them. Such a key has Carlyle furnished us in his letters to his friends.

Few authors have imprinted upon their writings a stranger individuality; few have had a stranger individuality to imprint. From his earliest youth circumstances tended to strengthen his peculiarities of temperament. When sent to school his oddly reticent ways at once attracted the notice of teasing schoolfellows. Tormented beyond endurance he would creep away, like a dumb animal and in some safe spot frame scornful maledictions that, had he uttered them, might have awed his tormentors into silence, so strongly even then was the power of language developing within him. Years after in his first book, Sartor Resartus, he tells of the joy in his heart as he trotted along at his father's side on his way to school for the first time, and of the pain and hatred that soon replaced the joy. His wonderful memory held every incident and years did not take away the bitterness from his recollections of school days. Thus at the very beginning was his imagination incited to paint sad-colored pictures, and the tints were not to brighten as the years went on.

His University course was more endurable, for in Edinburgh he could live retired without being noticed. Yet he was restless and dissatisfied and could not see that the trouble lay in himself but attributed it to his instructors, companions and city surroundings. His studies had no very great interest for him; he half planned to devote himself to the science of mathematics, but made no move to carry out the plan. After his University course was finished he began a career that he never abandoned, though he afterward transferred it to a wider field—and became a tutor. His first school was a small one, for boys only; no wonder that he soon tired of it and gave up his place, afterward appointing himself instructor for the world. As a gentle master he might have won the love as well as the admiration of his widely scattered pupils; but bitter disappointments gave to his teachings a bitterness and severity that repelled from him the love, while the admiration was of a fearful kind. Very few devoted desciples gathered about him. When final success crowned him the greatest thinker of the day, the crowd admired him from the distance, proud of their countryman's honor, yet without heartfelt pleasure in his triumph.

The schoolmaster spirit grew always stronger within him, until it approached intolerance. His rod was his pen and he never spared it, but used it sternly to punish ignoble men; yet that pen could become a

sceptre were noble men to be dubbed heroes; to him all men were either heroes or not heroes, and the only title worth having was Hero. Ill health added bodily pain to mental suffering and by its life-long continuance caused much of the complaint and gloom which characterize his work. The period after he left the University was the most unhappy of his never contented life; he was without hopes and aims, with an aching body and dissatisfied soul, and this was the time when he was gathering the material for his literary work, and determining his standpoint with relation to the world. It was not strange that when his life, from the very start, was so overshadowed by misfortunes, that the shadows were indelibly stamped upon his mind and clearly reflected in his writings.

Carlyle's parents had educated him in the hope that he would become a minister, but his conscience forbade his entering upon such duties; in desperation he commenced the study of law, in desperation he abandoned it. He longed for a literary career, but was not yet ready for it; there were no subjects he felt capable of writing upon. Meanwhile he studied German literature and thought.

Carlyle's writings plainly show forth their creator, even in the mechanical part; the text thickly sprinkled with capital letters proves his German tendencies. Foreign ideas and manners were distasteful to the Englishmen of that day, and they distrusted Carlyle because his teachers were the Germans. He knew perfectly well why his countrymen stood aloof from him, and all the pride of his Scotch nature rebelled against such restraints. Did he find truth it was to him sacred, whatever its source; it was something to be seized upon and held up for the recognition of mankind. He would make no compromise, he would write what he pleased and in the way he pleased, and men might read his books or not. Such was his theory but inconsistencies crept into his practice. Opposition increased his independence, until he came to consider himself an infallible teacher on all the subjects of history, politics and religion. But his independence was not simply egotistic; it was often heroic; he would not wish for the pleasure and entertainment of the public, not even when he was suffering from poverty, and men were eager to listen to him, would he only consent to speak for the side that they approved.

Carlyle sought to be a historian; he succeeded in becoming a poet and painter. Had he been endowed with the gift of song, he might have ranked among the greatest of Epic poets, but he lacked the power to express himself rythmically and instead wrote poetical prose. This very tendency of his toward poetry disqualified him from becoming an historian. His greatest work, the French Revolution, is less a history than it is a succession of poems; it is a picture gallery filled with scenes sombre, mysterious, often fearful and repulsive, of scaffolds, phantoms and massacres. He is a second Rembrandt. During his long residence on a moorland farm as he walked daily through scenes wild and desolate, strange visions came to him that became a part of his nature and impressed themselves upon his works' Simplicity of expression is not one of the beauties of his style; he sought to astonish men, and for this end smooth phrases would not answer; he tried a new method and poured forth a torrent of staange, rugged sentences, as suitable expression for his fervid paradoxial ideas. Whoever reads them is impressed with his exaggeration, enthusiasm, mysticism and originality. He describes himself well in describing one of his heroes: "Such a man is what we call an original man; he comes to us at first hand; a messenger he, sent from the infinite unknown, with tidings to us. It is from the heart of the world he comes. He is portion of the primal reality of things."

AN UNSOLVED PROBLEM.

ONE of the most popular orators of this country addressed a college audience three days before Sumter fell. Walking to the edge of the platform, he asked "What is going to happen?" and then whispered, "just nothing at all." Had another speaker been present who had ventured to depict the actual scenes of the next five years he would have been hissed from the stage. Life, says Hazlitt, is the art of being well deceived.

And now the people of the United States seem to possess in an eminent degree

> "The careless trust, that happy luck—
> Will save us, come what may—
> The apathy with which we see
> Our country's dearest interest struck,
> Dreaming that things will right themselves,
> That brings dismay.
>
> "No! things will *never right themselves*
> 'Tis *we* must *set them right*."

When the 14th Amendment was passed, few, probably doubted that a very wise thing had been done in

giving to the Freedmen the right of citizenship. Let us consider what was done. With a stroke of his pen Abraham Lincoln raised to freedom four millions of people, embrutalized by 250 years of slavery.

By the passage of the 14th Amendment the former slave became a ruler co-ordinate with the ten millions Cæsars of the United States.

The history of the last twenty years proves that Sumner exulted too quickly when he declared that by giving the ballot to the freedmen, we had "chained him to the chariot wheel of American Progress." Something more than liberty is required to enable a man to perform the functions of co-ordinate ruler of the republic.

That the white citizens of the South are any more reconciled to Negro suffrage now, than twenty years ago is denied by the writers on the Negro problem North and South.

Tourgee says that "Resistance to the right of the Negro to become a political factor is the indissoluble bond that binds the wealth, intelligence, respectability and experience of the whites of the South.

Nor is Southern testimony less explicit. Said Gen. Robert Toombs to the legislature that framed the present constitution of Georgia: "The freedmen are to be governed as every race of paupers is governed, by those who own the property, and give them bread. *No inferior man*, without civilization has a *chance* in this race. We *will control* him, by *force* and *fraud*, if necessary to prevent him from bringing *ruin* to us."

This position is taken not merely from political policy. It is the outgrowth of settled conviction.

To those who have read the evidence in the Ku-Klux cases, it is most appalling that midnight murder, outrage and arson were committed by those who believed they were doing right.

And the sentiment remains the same, though the modern tactics are far different from those of the reconstruction era.

Now the klan rides not by night, nor are the bloody scenes of Danville and the New Orleans massacre repeated elsewhere. The tissue ballot has taken the place of the shotgun; the guiding principle of its action is the same, and in this fact, lies the supreme importance of the problem as it stands:—A South defends its action on the basis of conviction, the North condemns that action on the same basis of principle.

Is there any analogy between the present status and the years before the war?

Twenty-five years ago the nation broke in two in an hour. There was no strain, no splintering of the parts, no lesion. The North clung together because it was homogeneous. The South was solid for the same fact. An understanding that the great cataclysm was sprung not from passion, greed, or ambition, but was based on the deepest impulses of right and honor is essential to a just appreciation of the Negro Problem.

The analogy certainly exists, though thinking men may differ as to similarity of outcomes.

By the reconstructionary legislation a great social fabric was torn down, that had taken centuries to build. An attempt was made to establish another in its place, and now the Nation stands in a dazed way listening to voices from the sugar lands of Louisiana, and the rice swamps of Carolina. Yes! from Virginia to Texas these voices are swelling to a chorus, its burden being, "The Reconstruction does *not* reconstruct." The blacks say they do not know what citizenship means, nor what its privileges and duties are.

The whites still look upon the blacks as unfit to exercise the duties of citizenship, and with good reason restrain them from exercising the rights of free manhood.

Col. Blanton Duncan of Mississippi says in a recent open letter, "What is the excuse in Southern localities for unfair elections? It is because the Negro is a brute unfitted to rule or to select the rulers of the people," and he pleads that the privilege be withdrawn from the blacks.

There are to-day six millions of Negroes in the Southern states and it is impossible to disinfranchise six millions of people. In that same section there are now 12,000,000 whites, or two whites to one black, but in the ten years preceding 1880 the whites increased 21 per cent. and the negroes 35 per cent. From these figures the startling fact arises that in each of the Southern states there will be in fourteen years a colored majority. The states referred to contain 76 per cent. of a majority in the Electoral College, in the House of Representatives and in the Senate of the United States. One more fact: 78 per cent. of the colored people in these states and 17 per cent. of the whites cannot read.

This illiteracy is increasing and the prospect is gloomy enough.

The slave has been a free man almost a generation. He is growing less servile, less superstitious,

and less inclined to give up his rights. He knows those rights better and resents his wrongs quicker. As Mr. Thomas Fortune, a colored editor of the New York *Globe* declares "You cannot murder and oppress Freemen as you would slaves."

"The American negro is no better or no worse than Haytian revolutionists headed by Toussaint l'Overture." In the opinion of Col. Duncan education alone will do the negroes no good, and will result in making unscrupulous leaders of the brightest among them; the blacks who cherish race hatred would be ready if able to light the fires of another San Domingo holocaust."

These are parallel passages of frightful significance. If we educate the negroes we shall have trouble. If we do not we certainly shall.

Another score of years, moreover, and the preponderance of blacks over whites, will be felt and keenly felt by the whites of the South.

In 1824 Calhoun uttered the prophecy that slavery never would cease without a bloody civil war. To secure slavery, taxed his mighty genius for 39 years. To avert the awful calamity of such a war he toiled on, despairing often, but heroic always. Can we not believe that he took into account the probability that if the slaves were freed, a terrible race conflict must soon follow?

Everywhere the fact is more and more apparent that there is a color line, and that no one knows how to bridge the awful chasm.

On the last day of March, 1850, the great Nullifier lay dying; as scenes of the future began to dawn on him he saw the great crime of the Nation in its true light. And he saw still more, he saw where the punishment would fall the heaviest. Unable longer to bear the awful vision he expired, and his last utterance rang through the quiet house The South! the South! The Poor South! God knows what will become of her?

Reconstruction has failed. No attempt has been made to remedy its failures. North and South still look with local prejudices at a great national question. The Southern states are soon to fall into the hands of a majority, illiterate, and daily growing more so; a majority dangerous and daily growing more so.

A race conflict is inevitable, unless—what? If Calhoun to-day lay dying, would he not repeat, in an agony of spirit the question of years ago? And who could answer him?

THE COLLEGE.

PRESIDENT BRAINERD.

A special meeting of the trustees of Middlebury college was held last Saturday afternoon at the office of Eldredge & Slade. There were present Prof. W. H. Parker and Hon. John W. Stewart of Middlebury, Rev. C. C. McIntire of Pittsford, Hon. George Z. Erwin of Potsdam, N. Y., Gen. James M. Warner of Albany, N. Y., and Rufus Wainwright and Hon, L. D. Eldredge of Middlebury. Judge Dunton of Rutland and Judge Walker of Ludlow came up to attend, but were delayed and took no part in the meeting, although they concurred heartily in the others' doings. Letters were read from Rev. Dr. Wickham of Manchester, Rev. Dr. George N. Boardman of Chicago, Rev. Dr. J. Gibson Johnson of New London, Ct., and Prof. Kellogg of Brooklyn, approving of a suggestion that Prof. Brainerd be elected to the presidency.

Prof. Ezra Brainerd was chosen president of the institution, and accepted the office. The degree of B. S., which was done away with two years ago, was restored. It is now optional with students to take the full course including Greek and receive the degree of B. S.

The new head of the college is a native of St. Albans. He was graduated from this college in the class of '64 and spent the next two years as tutor here. Then he went to Andover Theological Seminary. from which he was graduated in the class of '68. He then resumed work at the college as professor of rhetoric and English literature, which position he held till 1880, when he was made professor of Physics and Applied Mathematics, and those branches he has since taught. On the retirement of Dr. Hamlin from the presidency last summer, Mr. Brainerd was appointed acting president. He is a superior instructor, has first-class executive ability and is in every respect admirably fitted for the place of president. Alumni, cttizens and students strongly endorse the corporation's action. The students expressed their satisfaction by serenading the president Saturday evening. They took the band along to furnish music, and spent a pleasant evening.

The prospects of the College are, altogether, very bright. It is the purpose of those who manage its affairs to keep it up with the times, and the corporation instructed Mr. Eldredge, the treasurer, to take

measures to at once raise $50,000, nearly half of which is already pledged. The interest of this fund is to be used to make certain improvements and the balance to endow another professorship, the incumbent of which will teach the branchəs in the B. S. course not otherwise provided for. Nearly $50,000 has also been pledged in bequests to make up an additional fund of $100,000, which will be available in the near future and which will put the college in the front rank of like institutions.—*Register, April 23.*

REUNION OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON AND THE VICINITY.

The youngest of the alumni associations of Boston and the vicinity, that of Middlebury College, Vermont held its first reunion at the Parker House last evening. This association was formed about two months since and now numbers nearly thirty members. The reunion was attended by twenty-eight gentlemen, among the number being Professor Brainard, Acting President of the college, Hon. L. D. Eldredge, Treasurer of the college and a member of the Board of Trustees and Professor Perry of Williams College, who were present as guests, Professor E. H. Higley, Professors Eaton and Scott, Mr. Sumner Albee, Mr. Baxter E. Perry, Mr. George W. Ware, Jr., Rev. T. J. Sawyer, Rev. J. W. Atwood of Ipswich, Rev. George W. Brooks, Rev. H. M. Perkins, Rev. Lawrence Phelps, and Messrs. J. C. Miller, S. B. Cady, J. B. O'Neil, G. H. Remele, E. W. Howe, Edward Parker and A. C. Peck. In the absence of the President, Dr. Joshua Bates, the Vice-President of the association, Prof. William R. Shipman of Tufts College, occupied the chair. Rev. L. Phelps invoked the divine blessing. At a business meeting held before the dinner the constitution and by-laws were reported by Mr. G. W. Ware, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee, and were adopted.

The after-dinner proceedings were opened by a quartette sung by Messrs. H. S. Polsey, William T. Meek, G. H. Remele and A. J. Pratt. The President then addressed the company. After regretting the absence of the President of the association, the venerable Dr. Bates, he said that he found himself personally a stranger to most of those who were present, but knowing them through their common relations to the college, and able on that account to meet them as friends. He did not understand that they came together for the formation of an association with any serious and far-reaching purposes, but rather to renew their associations, to come to know each other better, that the college may have a personal power with them, and that through these occasional gatherings they may keep alive memories of the college and their interest in it, and may feel that they are still related intimately to it, and able in many ways to 'promote the interests of the college that they all hold dear. He then called upon Acting President Brainard.

Mr. Brainard said that what Middlebury College needs most of all is a more united and cordial association of the alumni, who need to know one another better and then will inevitably feel more interest in their common mother. Of course, every college needs money and students, but what Middlebury most needs is the renewed interest and attachment of the alumni. The need that is most felt in Middlebury is a sufficiently frequent expression of the interest of the alumni in the college and their attachment to it. The college is doing better work than it has ever done before. The appliances for instruction and the discipline and methods are fully equal to what they have ever been in the past. He expressed his firm belief in country colleges and in small colleges, said that Middlebury College will do a nobler work in the future than she has done in the past, and closed by wishing that the alumni would call the attention of young men who are seeking for an education to Middlebury College.

Mr. Baxter Perry, whom the President believed to be the member of the Board of Trustees present who has been longest in service, was the next speaker. He said that while such an association as this brings the alumni nearer to the College, it imposes duties upon them. He believed and trusted that all who were present had a feeling in their hearts that they must from this time forward do more actively, more unitedly and more effectively than they have done for the cause. Middlebury College has done a notable work, and has the foundations and the qualities for future admirable work. What is needed by the college is inspiration, help to be put just exactly abreast of today, and the only way that this power, influence and resource can be acquired is through the alumni.

Rev. T. J. Sawyer of the class of 1829 was then introduced. He recalled reminiscences of his college days pointing out the large difference between the college curriculum of those days and of the present time.

It is not, he continued, the amount of knowledge that we lay in that is the real thing after all in getting an education. It is the discipline of the mind. It is intellectually just what the skill of the hand is in mechanics. He was glad that Middlebury College has so many friends. "Her record is noble. Let her future be bright."

Rev. J. W. Atwood, who was next called upon, spoke of the formation of the society and read a letter from Dr. Bates, returning thanks for his election to the Presidency, but regretting his inability to be present at the meeting.

Mr. G. W. Ware, Jr., then read letters of regret at inability to be present from Mr. George P. Tyler of Lansingburg, ex-Gov. J. W. Stewart, now member of Congress from Vermont; Hon. Stephen A. Walker, newly appointed U. S. District Attorney for the Southern District of New York; Hon. Joseph Battell, at present in Aiken, S. C.; Hon. James M. Slade of Middlebury, Vt; Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, LL. D., late President of the college; Rev. C. T. Hulburd, D. D., Rev. J. C. Larabee, Mr. E. H. Baxter, Mr. William H. Knight and others.

Hon. L. D. Eldredge, who was then introduced, said that the income of the college is about $10,000, which amount pays nearly all expenses. But it is true that the professors are not paid enough, and that another man is needed. To do that more money is required. The sum of $100,000 would make the college independent; $50,000 would make it comfortable for the present. There is about $5000 floating debt. Hon. Charles J. Starr of New York has promised to give toward a $50,000 fund $5000 now, and will make his will for $30,000 to the general fund, $10,000 for the library fund, provided that a sum shall be raised that will make it $100,000. The outlook for "the old lady" seems to be good. But work on the part of the alumni is needed.

Mr. Remele then sang the well-known college song Co-ca-che-lunk, the company rising and joining in the chorus. Other speeches were made by Professors Scott, Edwin H. Higley and Eaton, Mr. P. B. Goodsell and others, the proceedings being interspersed with music by the quartette.

[We understand that a good deal of regret was expressed by those present at the alumni meeting that Professor Higley's remarks were not more fully reported.—Ed.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

A recent number of the *Nation* contained the following account of the late Henry Stevens:

"Henry Stevens, who died at his home in London on the last day in winter, had lived there forty years, but was by birth a Vermonter. His father, a farmer far up the Connecticut, when the boy had learned "small Latin and less Greek" from the village minister, gave him a colt and told him he must work his passage through college. The youngster rode to Middlebury, entered the freshman class in 1838, sold his horse to pay for books and board, and eked out his income by teaching penmanship. After a year or two obtaining a committee clerkship in Washington, he became acquainted with Peter Force. Thanks to a few old revolutionary papers sent to the young clerk by his father, he obtained from Mr. Force and others funds enough for his support while completing his collegiate course at Yale. Being a bibliomaniac, both by heredity and habit, he was eager to see a library worthy of the name. Obtaining a loan of $800, half from Mr. Force and half from Francis Parkman, he crossed the ocean in 1846. Before he had rambled very long in the British museum he detected some of its weak points. In an interview with one of its managers he pointed out its lack of certain American books it could not afford to dispense with. In this exposure he showed such intelligence that he received a commission to supply the deficiency. Faithful in little, he was gradually commissioned to do much. In 1884, he told an American visitor that he had furnished the museum library with 100,000 books or pamphlets. He showed him one thin volume for which he was paid $1250. He had supplied the greatest of British libraries with the larger part of its American books. In turning over its catalogue for an illustration, he opened to the name of Joshua Bates, once President of Middlebury College, and read the titles of twenty-eight of his publications garnered up there by Mr. Stevens. One of his early enterprises was buying up the books of Washington from the proprieror of Mount Vernon, and forcing the solid men of Boston to pay well for those of them that were retained in America. Another of his exploits was gleaning and gathering so many papers of Dr. Franklin that congress paid $30,000 to secure them.

* * * * * *

On the whole, while commonplace in his relations,

he always turned fondly to his mother State. He named his house Vermont cottage. G. M. B., meaning Green Mountain Boy, was the only title he would affix to his name. When a freshman at Middlebury he had advertised his wish to be a writing master by writing his proposals, in a superb hand, on a sheet of paper which he stuck up on a bulletin board. That sheet he carried to London and hung it in a conspicuous place on the wall of his store. No doubt it hangs there still.

Among Mr. Steven's published works were Historical Nuggets—rare books relating to America; A Catalogue of American Books in the British museum; Notes on the Earliest Discoveries in America.

OUR ALUMNI IN CHICAGO.

Pleasantries and Facts about some who have attained Success and a Creditable Position.

I send THE UNDERGRADUATE further mention of Middlebury alumni in Chicago. While the alumni of that college are not as numerous here as of some other institutions they are among the more prominent and successful men in Chicago, in the professions or in business. This is not a cause of surprise, but is what may be expected of the graduates of that excellent institution of learning, the management of which has been able, conservative and uniformly harmonious and progressive, and characterised by a vigorous intellectual activity; a bulwark of high and sound principles in its intellectual life. It is an institution ever dear to its alumni, and their remembrance of it entwines around this educational movement like the evergreen ivy around a sacred column—a great thought embodied; a grand conception realized. I shall mention two of the alumni who were classmates. First:

ABNER SMITH.

Abner Smith's parents, Humphrey and Sophronia A. Smith, moved from Massachusetts to Middlebury when the former was young, with the purpose in view of availing themselves of the educational advantages which the college there afforded to educate a large family of boys, three of whom are graduates of that institution. Abner, born August 4th, 1843, the fourth son, prepared for college and graduated with the class of 1866. When in college he was a candid, earnest, substantial and reliable young man and student, and has maintained that character to this day. He evidenced in college the possession of abilities which would enable him to rise to, and above, the average in whatever profession he might choose to follow, which he has done in the profession of law. He has never aimed at ephemeral brilliancy or signal momentary results, but a thoughtful and careful avoidance of fatal mistakes, and at permanent achievements. After graduating he taught in Newton Academy, at Shoreham, until 1867, when he came to Chicago and entered the law office of James L. Stark, a well-known and wealthy Vermonter, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1868, when he engaged in practice with the latter until his death in 1873; succeeded to his business in a measure and settled his estate. Among other attorney-ships Mr. Stark was counsel for the National Life Insurance company of Vermont, to which Mr. Smith succeeded and holds the same to this day. He is a general practioner and senior member of the firm of Smith & Burgett (the latter a Vermonter, also) occupying elegant offices in the Chicago Opera House building; N. P. Smith, the oldest brother, having an office with them, and attending to his own extensive personal business. Abner Smith has succeeded in all respects which constitute success of an attorney-at-law; a result attained by devotion to his profession and close attention to business. This outcome is not the result of chance, but eventuates from his native abilities, which he has cultivated and given direction to; and he has made good use of his capabilities and opportunities. In the walks of life where intelligence, honor and manliness are regarded for what they are worth, he has, by the practice of these virtues, attained to an honorable position at the bar and in the community, and won the respect of all who know him. He is a noteworthy and creditable alumnus of his *alma mater*.

On October 5, 1869 he married Ada C., daughter of Serena Smith of Shoreham. They have no children living.

JULIUS S. GRINNELL

was born at Masena, St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1842. His parents were natives of Vermont and descended from some of the oldest and best families in New England—the Grinnells being families of note in New York, Connecticut and Vermont. He fitted for college in Potsdam Academy and graduated from Middlebury with the class of 1866, Abner Smith being his classmate, both of whom ranked high in all respects. After graduating he read law with Hon. Wm.

C. Brown at Ogdensburg and was admitted to the bar in 1868 and practiced there two years; taught the Ogdensburg academy one year. In December, 1870, he came to Chicago and commenced practice, depending upon his energy and ability to obtain a foothold amid a sea of intelligence, experience,and among those older in years. He came as a comparative stranger, there being but two or three persons, so far as he knew, that he had had any previous acquaintance with. He had self-reliance, independence and decision of character, which, with his integrity and sincerity, had given him a fair start before the great fire, which obliterated all land-marks and time-worn ruts, and he had an opportunity to start afrresh with everybody else, and this was a chaace he improved, and came to the front and asserted himself, evidenced his merits and has been there since, gradually gaining ground until he has achieved success and position. He practiced successfully in company with two or three different Vermonters until 1878, when he was elected city attorney for Chicago by the Democratic party—of which he is unmistakably one—at a time when the city was under Republican party rule, evidencing his popularity. His service gave such universal satisfaction that he was reelected in 1881 by a largely increased majority, leading his ticket in number of votes. He was an efficient and vigilant law officer of this great city, and protected its interests in the courts. In 1884 he was elected State (prosecuting) attorney for this (Cook) county and has proven a successful barrier against the escape of criminals and the spread and increase of crime—from the thief to the murderer. He prosecutes with an eye to exact justice and a determination to see it carried out to the letter of the law, making allowances in the interests of humanity and the probabilities of reformation under leniency. He is in the prime of life and has a promising future before him, and is another worthy alumnus of Middlebury.

In 1869 he married Augusta, daughter of Dr. William Hitchcock of Shoreham. They have two children.

L. W. P.

A LOVER'S COMPLIMENT.

"A pretty thing in gloves," said she,
"I wish to get, a perfect glove."
"The prettiest thing in gloves," said he,
"Are those white hands of yours, my love."

PERSONALS.

The Alumni are requested to forward any information relative to former students at Middlebury which it may chance to be in their power to furnish.

'40. At the coming commencement, memorial services will be held in honor of the late Rev. Dr. Henry N. Hudson, the noted Shakesperean scholar, who was graduated here in the class of 1840. The address will be delivered by Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin of Orange, N. J., formerly of Washington, D. C., a graduate of the college in the class of 1848.—*Register.*

'42. Dr. Charles L. Allen is President of the recently formed Medical Society of Rutland, Vt.

'46, Hon. John W. Stewart is in St. Louis with the special labor commiutee, of which he is a member.

'60. Rev. D. H. Adams has resigned his pastorate of the Freewill Baptist church of St. Johnsbury, Vt., and thinks of going to Kansas.

'64. At a recent special meeting of the Corporation Prof. Ezra Brainerd was elected President of Middlebury College.

'62. Judge L. E. Knapp will deliver the Memorial Day address at Warwick, Mass.

'64. Reports from Rev. G. R. W. Scott, D.D., of Fitchburgh, now in Stuttgart, Germany, with his family, do not show any very decided gain in health, and he is likely we are told, to remain abroad longer than the six months first named.

'67. James M. Slade will deliver the Memorial Day address in this town.

'69. The Atlanta *Constitution* has these touches in its picture of the Atlanta reception to Jefferson Davis: "Colonel Fred D. Mussey, the special correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, pinned the Confederate flag to his coat, and joined in the rebel yell with a vim that gave spectators the earache. His appearance added largely to the festivities of the occasion." Vivid colors are expected in the papers represented by these correspondents, but the reflection from the gray decorations worn by these servants of the people is a long time reaching the North.—*Record.*

'71. Hon. Walter E. Howard of Fair Haven, Vt., will deliver the address on Memorial Day at that place.

'74. George G. Ryan lately Principal of the High School at Hudson, N. Y., is now Principal of the Leav-

enworth, Kansas, High School, the finest school in the State.

'78. Rev. E. E. Rogers, pastor of the Allen Street Presbyterian Church of New York City, has resigned.

'78. Dr. Fremont Hamilton has sold his practice in Rutland, and will go to Springfield, Mass.

'79. Rev. Edward R. Brainerd of Sherbrook, P. Q., spent several days recently with his brother, President Brainerd.

'82. Rev. H. E. Howard has been moved by the Methodist Conference from Canaan, Vt., where he had been three years, to Derby, Vt.

'83. Claude M. Severance of Manchester, Vt., who has spent the winter in Germany and France, arrived home on May 4.

'85. James A. Jones, of the advanced class of Andover Seminary, has accepted a call to the Congregational church at Norrigdewock, Me., and begins work in June. He will preach in Mercer.

Sir Thaddeus Fairbanks, for 31 years trustee of this college, ended his life of rare industry and beneficence on the 13th of April last, at the age of ninety years.

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

The ball team practice daily from four to six p. m.

Several of the boys have blossomed out in new silk hats.

Fletcher, '87, spent his vacation in Albany and New York.

Mr. Rafferty has adorned his palatial mansion with a new front stoop.

Kaleidoscope 50 cents, send in your subscription to E. D. Howe, '87.

Dean, the photographer, recently took the college views for the kaleidoscope.

Ex-janitor Powell has recovered from his recent illness, and is now able to be out.

John A. Fletcher, '87, has recently purchased a new full-nickel Columbia expert bicycle.

Varney, '86, is ill with pneumonia, and is under the care of Dr. Eddy. His mother is with him.

We received a visit recently from Fred M. Crossett, business manager of the Delta Upsilon *Quarterly*.

George R. Wales, '87 and Giles W. Mead, '86, took charge of the Grammar school during the illness of Miss Bond.

A quartet composed of Howe, '87, Fletcher, '87, Cooledge, 88 and Dana, '86, has been formed and are practising daily.

Ross, '86, Howe, '88, Allen, '88 attended the convention of the Chi Psi Fraternity in New York, during the spring vacation.

Many old college students will be interested to know that Mrs. James McDonald celebrated her 90th birthday, on Easter Monday.

Two parties of the students and the young ladies of the village, passed a very pleasant day, May 1st, at Bread Loaf Inn and Lake Dunmore.

The afternoon recitation has been changed, from four to three o'clock, to enable the ball nine to have more suitable hours for practice.

The young men of the Y. M. C. A., assisted by the Ladies Auxiliary Board, held a very pleasant sociable at their rooms Friday eve, April 30th.

Several of the students, who remained in town during vacation, were very hospitably entertained by Mrs. Judd Wright, Mrs. Munroe and Miss Starr.

The students if possible will form a Minstrel troup and give an exhibition in the town hall, for the benefit of the Base Ball team, in the latter part of May.

On the evening following the meeting of the Corporation, the students expressed the sentiments of the college on Prof. Brainerd's election to the Presidency of the College, by giving him a serenade with the town band. The President responded in a happy speech and invited the students in, where they were pleasantly entertained by Mrs. Brainerd.

March 29, 1886, was the centennial anniversary of the organization of the town of Middlebury. Though there was no public commemoration of the event, the occasion was not allowed to pass without some recognition. The Sheldon Art Museum was thrown open to the inspection of a few invited guests by Mr. Henry L. Sheldon. Acting President Brainerd of Middlebury College read a number of short sketches of some of the first settlers in the Eastern part of the town and showed maps of certain of the original lots. It was, altogether, an occasion not soon to be forgotten; and the genial host wished his guests might live to come again to the museum on the 200th anniversary of the town's organization.—*Register*.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Vassar College celebrated its 21st anniversary of founders day, April 30. Feasting and dancing were enjoyed in the evening.

Of the $8,000 which Pres. Holden, of the California State University, receives, he receives $3,000 as director of the Lick Observatory.

There are rumors of a "strike" at Wellesly against the boarding house; it will hardly prove of long continuance even if the rumors prove true.

The elective system hes been in operation over sixty years at the University of Virginia, which was founded by Jefferson in 1825. The University receives $40,000 annually from tne state.

An additional endowment fund of $100,000 has been secured to the Central Presbyterian University at Richmond, Ky., largely through the efforts of the Chancellor of the University, Dr. S. H. Blanchard.

Rev. James M. Taylor of Providence has been elected permanent president of Vassar College. He is an alumnus of the University of Rochester and of the Theological Seminary of the same place. He is 38 years of age, married and has three children.

At the U. V. M. it has been decreed that no baseball games shall be played with teams that are not from educational institutions, except by express permission, and also that no sports shall be carried on, on the campus during recitation hours.

The members of the Boston Latin School Association held a reunion, April 29. Hon. Charles Devens was president of the occasion, and Rev. James Freeman Clarke read a poem. The Boston Latin School is over 250 years old and was the first free public school in America.

At Harvard, a new scheme has been announced for the promotion of religious interests. The committee of overseers, appointed to consider its religious needs, has reported two resolutions, to the effect that the vacant Plummer professorship ought to be filled at once; and that a board of five clergymen be appointed annually "to take part in the religious exercises in the Appleton Chapel, and also in conducting the daily prayers."

The strike at Colby University in Maine is over. The freshmen of that institution manifested their contrition on Fast Day by engaging in a very lively rush, and one of them was expelled. Thereupon his esteemed contemporaries struck against prayers and recitations. Committees of strikers conferred with the president, who finally saw the error of his ways and mitigated the sentence of expulsion into one of indefinite suspension. He also agreed that participation in the strike should not be laid up against the strikers, and they have now resumed work, and the boycott against the chapel has been taken off. The strike was eminently well managed.

John Hopkins University completed its first decade April 25. At the celebration in honor of the event, distinguished men of Harvard, Yale and other colleges were present and joined in praise of the work done thus far. The revenue from the millions left by Johs Hopkins is appropriated annually to the growth of the university and the buildings can hardly be put up fast enough for the accommodation of the students. Ten buildings are now occcupied. Several of them are old, but two handsome new structures are under way. Several blocks of valuable ground have been purchased and every year one or two more buildings are added. The new chemical laboratory, is one of the largest in the world. A new step was taken and diplomas were given to all upon whom degrees have been conferred by the university.

SPORTING.

There has never before been so much interest in athletics at Middlebury as at present. This interest culminated in the forming of a Vermont Inter-collegiate Base Ball league. James T. Clark, '87 and Edwin L. Allen '88, went to Burlington April 17, where they met Juckett, Cheney and Randal from Moriah University, and Forbush, Morgan and Johnson of the U. V. M. Johnson was elected chairman and a constitution and by-laws adopted. The following were elected officers of the league. James T. Clark, Middlebury, president; E. C. Morgan, U. V. M. 1st vice president; E. R. Juckett, Norwich Univ., 2d vice-president; E. L. Allen, Middlebury, secretary; Chas. Draper, U. V. M., treasurer. The playing rules of the American Base Ball association were adopted with a few slight changes. A schedule was then made up as follows: May 8th, U. V. M. vs. N. U. at Burlington. May 15, Middlebury vs. U. V. M. at Middlebury. May 22d, N. U. vs Middlebury at Burlington. May 29th, N. U. vs. Middlebury at Burlington. June 5th, U. V. M. vs Middlebury at Burlintgon. June 16th,

N. U. vs. U. V. M. at Northfield. Middlebury will be represented by the following team subject to changes: W. M. Ross, '86, c. and captain; G. W. Mead, '86, p.; W. D. Rich, '89, 1st b.; W. F. Alden, '89, 2d b.; E. E. Howe, '88, 3d b.; J. T. Clark '87, s. s.: F. F. Douglas, '89, l. s.; W. B. Clift, '88, c. f.; E. D. Howe, '87, r. f. and p.; E. L. Allen, '88. busi ness manager. A number of practice games have been played with picked nines from the town all of which have resulted in favor of the college.

Myers, the American amatenr champion short distance runner beat George the English champion runner in the 1000 yards race in New York Saturday night, May 1st. The track and time were slow. George led Myers the first half mile, but in the final struggle of 120 yards Myers dashed ahead, coming in at the finish 6 yards ahead of George in 2 minutes 53 3-5 seconds. The best record for the distance, Myers', is 2 minutes and 13 seconds. This is the first of a series of three races of which the second will be run Saturday night, May 8th, distance three-quarters of a mile. Myers is generally recognized as the better sprinter, while the longer distances are more favorable for George.

The University of Vermont will hold its Field Day May 21.

Although Dartmouth is not in the I. C. B. B. L. this season it has by no means given up base ball. Their recent trip to Boston showing that they have some excellent material. Arken's work in the box being particularly fine.

If Harvard wins the Inter-Collegiate cup at New Haven this summer it will become her permanent property as she has already won it six times.

Smith, who pitched for Nichols in '82 has occupied the box in all the games which Harvard has played thus far this season.

The Harvard class boat race on May 7th, was a very exciting contest. The Sophomore crew won while '86 brought up the rear as it has in its three former class races.

The University of Pennsylvania athletes are training daily on the beautiful track of the University Athletic Grounds, Philadelphia, where they are under the direct charge of Mr. F. F. Dole, their trainer, who is at present studying medicine at the university.

EXCHANGES.

As we take charge of the Exchange Department we fully appreciate some of its needs. It is very frequently slighted and to many readers its contents are of little or no interest. We do not expect and shall not try to please every one. We feel perfectly at liberty to praise or criticise, and on the other hand expect and are willing to have the same done by us.

A correspondent in the *News Letter* has discovered, to his own mind at least, the something that takes the place of Fraternities in the Western College. That something is co-education. He takes for granted that the fellows in our Eastern colleges are young, yes, almost children, while in the Western college they are great, full-grown men. When they place in their catalogues the names of the students from their A B C's to their ethics. In the West we find among the best institutions chapters of the Greeks who are most loyal to themselves to their fraternities and to their alma mater. We notice that more than half of the men who oppose Fraternities are those who never had an election to one, and who know nothing about them. The article is decidedly childish and bombastic. During the fall the *Tuftonian* had a series of articles on the societies which were written on both sides with more than unusual fairness.

The Hamilton *Literary Monthly* on Plagiarism expresses the sentiment of every real student: "Many of our chapel essays are straight "cribs," we regret to say. The authors may think it smart to get up before the college and read them. It is disgraceful and humiliating to us to be compelled to listen. We cannot suppress a smile of pity when a production worthy of a Milton or a Thackeray is read by a man of no literary ability. But when we hear an essay worthy of a Macauly read by a man who has won distinction as a writer and recognize Macauley's familiar sentences, we want to hoot him off the stage. * * * The professor in charge of the Rhetorical Department should mark all such essays zero and consider that their authors have failed in a chapel appointment. This is the simplest and best way to stop that most contemptible and cowardly of all thieving—plagiarism.

We note the following for April: Ariel, Bates Student, Campus, College Argus, Cynic, Delaware College Review, Fortnight, Hamilton Literary Monthly,

Hillsdale College Herald, Lombard Review, Messenger, News Letter, Oberlin Review, Phillipian Purdue, Rosford Magazine, Sunbeam, Troy Polytechnic, Tuftonian, University Quarterly, Wm. Jewel Student, W T I, York Collegian.

NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

Wahrheit and Dichtung* is an interesting attempt to supplement the unsatisfactoriness of Mr. Cross's Life of George Eliot. The idea with which that life was edited, of letting it write itself out from her letters and journal, naturally limits its personal revelations closely. In her letters we may look for friendly confidence – nothing more at most, and even to her journals, likely some day to be given to the world, she would hardly have committed her full consciousness. These are sources of fuller data from which, as from her books, to construct her mental make-up by interpretation of her mental impressions, but they do not admit us to the penetralia of her personality. They do not help us at all to penetrate beyond the natural reticence of a woman's egotism. We are barred where she pleases. Recognizing this deficiency of the Life on the side of George Eliot's nature which touches her deeper feelings, her affections, the author of Wahrheit and Dichtung seeks to supply it. He assumes that from the evidence of her writings, from the vividness and passionateness with which she writes of love she must have had experience of it. On this hypothesis he proceeds to interpret all the evidence of her letters and journals hinting at such experience, to establish it. He assumes that actual experience is necessary to such life-like portrayal, not allowing the imagination with its accumulated resources of inherited experience such capabilities. He makes two propositions: 1st. That George Eliot, constituted as she was, must have had a love affair before she was twenty-one; 2d. That she had the grand passion of later life, for some man other than Mr. Lewes whom he considers only the recipient of her spent affections. He looks about for objects of her supposed romances, men to fit the case, on whom to fix her loves. He finds them in Edward Clark, her sister's husband, and with ingenious show of probability, for her mature passion, Herbert Spencer. Some one says "you might as well talk of her consorting with the town pump"; but the author does not pretend that that cold, theoretical sociologist gave any response to George Eliot's affection, only that she made him their object. How'er hypothetical it is an extremely interesting study.

In Tennyson's late volume, Tiresias and Other Poems is Balin and Balan and addition to the Idyls of the King, and worthy of such company. In some lines in this volume Tennyson seems to sum up the faith which would seem from his poems to have ever been strong within him, surviving the dark times of In Memorian to last him to the end; he says:

> The man remains, and whatsoe'er
> He wrought of good or brave,
> Will mould him thro' the cycle-year
> That dawns behind the grave.

The *Century* for May opens with a very finely illustrated article on American Country Dwellings by Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer. One rejoices to see that an effort is being made to persuade people to build their houses with an eye to the eternal fitness of things. Mr. Howells was in his mood of boyish reminiscences evidently when he wrote some of the XI chapter of The Minister's Charge where the deliciously awkward situation of Lemuel when he makes a Sunday call on Manda Grieer and Statira is vividly painted. One can enjoy deeply the migled confusion and delight of the suddenly love-sick Lemuel, and equal attack of love evident in Sibyl Vane's petteness and desire for Lemuel's appreciation, which he fails to give her. The story increases in interest.

In 1860 a French *savant*, Joseph Perrigault became interested in the movements of particles of dust in the air. His investigations led to the invention of the middlings purifier, which being applied to the process of grinding spring wheat, suddenly created a new industry, filled up the great prairies of Minnesota and Dakota with granaries, elevators and school houses, and solved for years to come the question—where is our bread coming from? From the title, The Flour Mills of Minneapolis, to his signature, Mr. E. V. Smalley has given us an article at once so full of the commercial spirit of the age, and so full of its science, and yet so romantic that one sees more than an Aladdin's Lamp in so dusty an object as a middling's purifier.

The war articles of this month begin with Gen. McClellan's article "From Peninsula to Antietam. Warren Lee Goss continues with McClellan at the head of The Grand Army and Gen. D. H. Hill closes with

* Wahrheit and Dichtung, A Study of George Eliot's Love Life, by A. P. C. E. T. P. Allen, 171 Broadway, N. Y.

the expression of true brotherly feeling. He expresses in effect the sentiment of his fellows wearers of the Gray, in saying that the fact that their own flesh and blood finally conquered them, is becoming more and more a memory bringing pride than bitterness. Such a sentiment honors the brave men who followed the stars and bars, and died in the last ditch; it also marks the distinction between a brave man, perhaps misguided, and the coward who ran away in the hoop-skirts of his wife and who thus evidenced that he was consciously a traitor.

PLUNDER.

COLLEGE REVISITED.

He was a guileless college youth,
That mirrored modesty and truth;
And sometimes at his musty room
His sister called, to chase the gloom.
One afternoon, when she was
Arranging things with kindly care,
As often she had done before,
There came a knock upon the door.
Our student, sensitive to fears
Of thoughtless comrades' laughing jeers,
Had only time to make deposit
Of his dear sister in a closet;
Then haste the door to open wide:
His guest unbidden step inside.

He was a cheery-faced old man,
And with apologies began
For calling, and then let him know
That more than fifty years ago,
When he was in his youthful bloom,
He'd occupied that very room;
So thought he'd take the chance he said,
To see the changes time had made.

"The same old window, same old view—
Ha, ha! the same old pictures, too!"
And then he tapped them with his cane.
And laughed his merry laugh again.
"The same old sofa, I declare!
Dear me! It must be worse for wear.
The same old shelves!" And then he came
And spied the closet door. "The same—
Oh, my!" A woman's dress peeped through.
Quick as he could he closed it to.
He shook his head. "Ah! ah! the same
Old game, young man, the same old game!"

"Would you my reputation slur?"
The youth gasped: "That's my sister, sir!"
"Ah!" said the old man, with a sigh,
"The same old lie—the same old lie!"

—*George Birdseye in Judge.*

HOW COULD YOU FAIL?

I sing a maiden fair,
I sing an easy chair
With carvings quaint and rare
And arms.
Ah, foolish easy chair,
When you had Kitty there
How could you fail to dare
To use your arms?—*Life.*

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